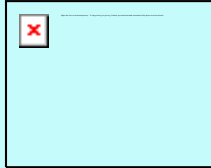


**Reda Ozuna**

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**From:** American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians <jkistler@aavld.org>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 30, 2018 10:48 AM  
**To:** rozuna@aavld.org  
**Subject:** March 2018 E-News



## **E-Newsletter**

March 2018

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### **Mark Your Calendars !**

#### **Annual Meeting Dates:**

**Kansas City, MO - Oct. 18 - 24, 2018**

**Providence, RI - Oct. 24 - 30, 2019**

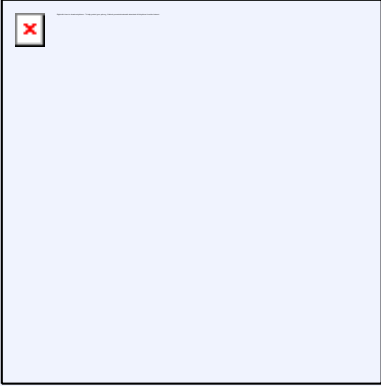
**Nashville, TN - Oct. 15 - 21, 2020**

**REMEMBER:** Current AAVLD membership is required to receive the meeting registration discount. If you have not joined for 2018, please click on the following link

### **[AAVLD Membership](#)**

If you are unsure of your membership status, please email Reda at rozuna@aavld.org or Jim at jkistler@aavld.org

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## **AAVLD President's Message**

### **Generation of Knowledge (Thank You Thermo Fisher & Thanks to Diagnosticians Everywhere!)**

Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories of the AAVLD are continuously generating new knowledge. With each case that arrives, all of the observations & test results that ultimately go into the final diagnosis add to the diagnostician's experience and knowledge base. As I

reach 60, I appreciate, as my 30 year old self did not, the incredible value of having seen & experienced several decades of case material. Reading and studying help to establish a base of knowledge, but they cannot replace the process of evaluating the case, forming a list of differentials, completing appropriate testing, and figuring out the diagnosis to help the animal and their owner. We are lucky that in this activity, the passage of time and the accumulation of experience make us better at what we do.

We are also very fortunate that Thermo Fisher Scientific values the generation of new knowledge in veterinary diagnostics and is again sponsoring the, "AAVLD 2018 Innovation Grant."

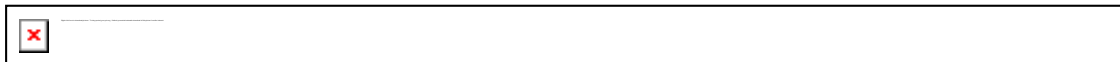
In the words of the 2016-17 AAVLD President, Dr. Pat Halbur, "It's important to our industry to continue to strive forward with important research by innovative individuals in our field and to never stop searching for scientific breakthroughs. We hope the research generated by this grant will help diagnosticians keep their labs on the leading edge of technology and improve efficiency and profitability." In its inaugural year, the Thermo Fisher 2017 Innovation Grant funded two proposals based on innovativeness, potential for broad impact on veterinary diagnostic medicine, clarity of the proposal, quality of the science, and likelihood that the research can be completed within a year.

The AAVLD and Thermo Fisher are pleased to continue working together to advance the goal of "Empowering the veterinary diagnostic medicine advancements of tomorrow."

**Steve Hooser  
AAVLD President**



For more information on the AAVLD Innovation in Veterinary Diagnostic Medicine grant program, please visit the AAVLD homepage - [www.aavld.org](http://www.aavld.org) - and click on the Innovation Grant banner.



**AAVLD Call Abstracts !  
Abstract Submission Opens April 1st**

**Abstract Submission:**

**Please note the new deadline for submission is May 25, 2018**

Thank you for considering submitting an abstract for presentation of your work at the 2018 AAVLD Annual Meeting in Kansas City, MO. According to the recent member survey, the quality of presentations in the Scientific Oral and Poster Sessions is the single most important reason for attending the AAVLD Annual Meeting.

**Submit your abstracts EARLY!**

Clarivate Analytics ScholarOne is the official AAVLD provider of online abstract submission and management services.

To submit an abstract, login to the AAVLD 2018 Abstract Submission Site with your User ID and Password e-mailed to you by ScholarOne Abstracts (current AAVLD member, previous submitters).

For non-members, or if you did not receive an email from ScholarOne containing your User ID and Password, follow the instructions on the website for creating a new account.

After login, follow the online instructions to submit your abstract.

All submission and award information is available on the [aavld2018.abstractcentral.com](http://aavld2018.abstractcentral.com) submission site. Please click on the following link to access the site

[aavld2018.abstractcentral.com](http://aavld2018.abstractcentral.com)

and follow the instructions. You may also access award information on the AAVLD website at <https://aavld.memberclicks.net/annual-meeting-page> and click the "Awards Page" tab.

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## **AAVLD Membership Survey**

Periodically, AAVLD seeks input from our members about their membership in AAVLD. This survey is designed to help us ensure that AAVLD is meeting the professional needs of its members.

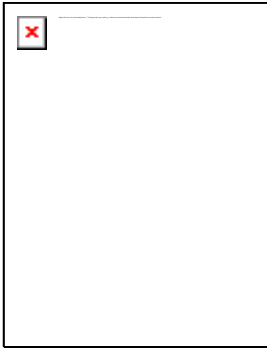
Please take a few moments to respond to our survey. The information you provide will guide AAVLD in our future efforts. The entire survey should take less than 5 minutes.

To take the survey, please click on the following link:

[AAVLD Membership Survey](#)

Thank you for your assistance and information

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## JVDI in Focus

The goal of JVDI in Focus is to bring attention to an interesting article appearing in a recent issue of the  
the  
*Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation.*

February's focus is on  
"Gangrenous dermatitis in chickens and turkeys"

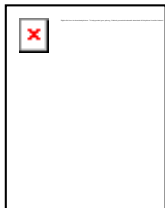
by Carlos D. Gornatti-Churria, Manuela Crispo, H. L. Shivaprasad, and Francisco A. Uzal.  
J Vet Diagn Invest 2018;30(2).

**Abstract.** Gangrenous dermatitis (GD) is a disease of chickens and turkeys that causes severe economic losses in the poultry industry worldwide. *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium perfringens* type A, and occasionally *Clostridium sordellii* are considered the main causes of GD, although *Staphylococcus aureus* and other aerobic bacteria may also be involved in some cases of the disease. GD has become one of the most significant diseases of commercial turkeys in the United States. Several infectious and/or environmental immunosuppressive factors can predispose to GD. Skin lesions are considered to be the main portal of entry of the microorganism(s) involved. GD is characterized by acute onset of mortality associated with gross skin and subcutaneous tissue lesions consisting of variable amounts of serosanguineous exudate together with emphysema and hemorrhages. The underlying skeletal muscle can also be involved. Ulceration of the epidermis may be also noticed in cases complicated with *S. aureus*. Microscopically, necrosis of the epidermis and dermis, and subcutaneous edema and emphysema are commonly observed. Gram-positive rods can be identified within the subcutis and skeletal muscles, usually associated with minimal inflammatory infiltrate. A presumptive diagnosis of GD can be made based on history, clinical signs, and gross anatomic and microscopic lesions. However, confirmation should be based on demonstration of the causative agents by culture, PCR, immunohistochemistry, and/or fluorescent antibody tests.

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March's focus is on "Validation of 2 point-of-care meters for measuring triglycerides in chickens using whole blood and plasma" by Katherine L. Irvine, Christoph Mans, and Kristen R. Friedrichs  
J Vet Diagn Invest 2018;30(2).

**Abstract.** Disorders of the avian reproductive tract are common, yet monitoring their resolution presents a diagnostic dilemma. Reproductive hormones such as luteinizing hormone or estrogen are the best reflection of reproductive status, but the required sample volumes and lack of reference intervals limit their clinical utility. An alternative analyte is blood triglyceride, the concentration of which rises markedly during sustained estrogen release from the ovary. Portable meters for measuring human blood triglyceride concentration offer the advantage of using minimal sample volumes, but these have not been validated for use in birds. We assessed the precision and accuracy of 2 portable meters for measuring blood triglyceride concentration in pooled whole blood and plasma from chickens ( $n = 42$ ), and performed method comparison using a reference analyzer and determined total error. Within-run repeatability was fair-to-excellent using whole blood and plasma (range: 2.5-11.5%), and between-run repeatability using plasma was similar (3.1-12.2%). The meters performed well in recovery and dilution studies in which almost all readings fell within the preset requirement of 75-125%. Correlations between each meter, using whole blood and plasma, and the reference analyzer, using plasma only, were high to very high (0.86-0.98). Bias determined by Bland-Altman analysis was similar between whole blood and plasma for each meter, yet markedly different between the meters. The calculated total observed error was consequently within our pre-set total allowable error of 25% for one meter but not the other, indicating the requirement for a meter-specific reference interval.



### *CALL FOR ARTICLES*

*Consider submitting articles to the future JVDI focus issue  
on Diseases of Backyard Poultry!*

Topics will include disease investigations, epidemiologic analyses, and regulatory aspects in various geographic locations. All manuscripts will be subjected to the routine JVDI peer review process. Dr. Ashi Mete is our guest editor for this issue, planned for January 2019. Feel free to contact Dr. Mete at [amete@ucdavis.edu](mailto:amete@ucdavis.edu) with suggested submissions. Deadline for submission of manuscripts for peer review via JVDI's MSCentral is **July 1, 2018.**"

Sincerely,

Holly M. Farrell  
Managing Editor  
Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation  
[editorial@aavld.org](mailto:editorial@aavld.org)  
<http://journals.sagepub.com/home/vdi>

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Place article copy here. Be sure to make the articles short and concise as people tend not to read much more than a couple of paragraphs. Place article copy here.



American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians,  
8220 Pompano St., Navarre, FL 32566

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